Fron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, - - MISSOURI

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

THE pallium was conferred with appropriate ceremonies at New York on the 4th upon Archbishop Corrigan.

A DECISION has just been rendered at Marion, Ind., affirming the rights of agents and abstractors to access to county rec-

THE wife of Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, died in Washington on the evening of the 3d, of pneumonia, after a short illness.

THE Supreme Court of New Jersey has decided the act under which the State and and local boards of health are organized to be unconstitutional.

A CABLE dispatch from the Chinese Government to their Minister at Washington makes vigorous protest against the treatment of the Chinese in the West.

FIVE HUNDRED employes of the Champion Reaper works at Springfield, O., were discharged on the 3d because they belonged to the Knights of Labor.

THE Army Appropriation bill, as reported to the House on the 3d, appropriates for the maintenance of the army during

the next fiscal year the sum of \$23,887,588. THE estimated fire losses of February were \$6,500,000 in the United States and Canada. This is about the average for February loss for the last eleven or twelve

THE House committee on naval affairs has completed the consideration of the bill to increase the naval establishment, and will report the measure to the House at the earliest opportunity.

JOHN KELLY, the old Tammany leader, is said to be improving in health rapidly, and his friends are confident that if he escapes another relapse during the spring he will be a well man again.

It is now ascertained that the Senate committee on military affairs has agreed to a favorable report on the Fitz-John Porter bill by a vote of six to four. There will also be a minority report.

THE Prussian Government has ordered the Polish poet, Kraszwits, to return to prison on May 1. The poet says that his return will soon be followed by his death, as he is now in feeble health.

THURSDAY, the 4th inst., was the twentythird anniversary of Mr. Randall's service in Congress, and handsome flowers were sent to his committee-room by some of his friends in commemoration of the occasion.

FRANCE has postponed giving her adherence to the Turko-Bulgarian agreement, appointing Prince Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia until the question of customs duties in Roumelia shall be set-

In recognition of his services as head of the city government of Davenport, Ia., for three years, friends of Mayor Claussen gave him a birthday token on the 2d in the form of a fine horse and carriage, costing

THE Brooklyn street-car men's strike ended on the 5th by Deacon Richardson acceding to the demands of the Knights of Labor, and traffic was resumed. It took several hours to clear the tracks of impe-

MR. BECK introduced a bill in the Senate on the 3d to modify the Sinking-Fund law. It provides that hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall not redeem more than \$20,000,000 annually of the principal of the

THE Supreme Court of Ohio, on the 4th, affirmed the decision of the lower court in refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Daniel J. Dalton, of Cincinnati, held for contempt by the House of Representatives.

At the request of the Episcopal bishops of Ireland Lord Plunkett, Archbishop of Dublin and primate of Ireland, has convened the synod for the 2'd inst., to obtain an expression of the opinion of the church on the political situation in Ireland.

THE Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that before the death of King Alfonso the Carlists offered a reward of \$100,000 for his head, and that when a man volunteered to assassinate, the King the Carlists backed out of their proposi-

THE Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries have called for tenders for the charter of six swift sailing vessels of between sixty and one hundred tons registered tonnage, to be employed by the fisheries police force on the seacoast of

It now transpires that the dog that bit the Newark (N. J.) children who were sent to Paris to be inoculated by Dr. Pastear, was not mad at all, other dogs who were bitten by him having come through the probationary period with no sign of

HUGH MCMAHON, who pleaded guilty to setting fire to the dwelling and grocery on the corner of Second and Green streets, Philadelphia, and conspiring to defraud the insurance companies of \$16,000, was sentenced on the 3d to ten years in the penitentiary.

SPEAKER CARLISLE on the 4th announced the following special committee to investigate the facts concerning the ownership of Pan-Electric Telephone stock by certain public officers: Messrs. Boyle, Oates, Eden, Hall, Hale, Ranney, Millard, Hanback and Moffatt.

SECRETARY WHITNEY on the 2d sent a letter to the chairman of the senate committee of the New York Legislature iuvestigating the Broadway street railway case, in which he explains his connection with the matter, and savs if it is in any respect open to just criticism he is not

Or the 4,000 presidential offices it is learned from official data that President Cleveland has filled since his inauguration between 1,800 and 1,900. About 1,200 of these appointments were to fill vacancies by death, resignation or the expiration of terms. In the remainder—643 in number—

THE visible supply of grain in the United States March 1 was: Wheat, 52,149,696 bushels; decrease, 692,143 bushels; corn, 11,503,910 bushels; increase, 2,636,332 bush els; oats, 2,247,859 bushels; increase, 250,-707 bushels; rye, 730,211 bushels; increase. \$1,165 bushels; barley, 1,384,352 bushels; decrease, 186,538 bushels.

THE majority of the Senate committee on military affairs, in its report on the Fitz-John Porter bill, adopt the majority report of the last Congress and say: "The committee have little to add to the reports beretofore made in this case." They recpromend the passage of the bill as a simple act of justice to a deserving officer.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company's annual report shows a total net earnings for the fiscal year of \$31,303,648.

THE relations between the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are in a strained con-TWENTY-TWO United States convicts were started from Fort Smith on the 3d for the Detroit (Mich.) house of correction.

rigan, arrived at New York on the 3d, on the steamer Gallia. A "DOCTORED" barley swindle has been discovered in Wisconsin and three elevator owners and their employes concerned in it

RIGHT REV. DR. ELDER, bringing the

have been arrested. WASHINGTON SIMS, aged fifty years, a veteran in the late war, while walking from Ashley, Pa., to his home at Wilkesbarre on the night of the 2d lost his way and fell into a stone-quarry. He was found frozen to death.

A morion is to be made in the Canadian Parliament expressing regret at the execution of Riel, and the Government is said to be courting defeat on that issue.

ANOTHER Milwaukee (Wis.) boot and shoe firm, Amazon & Hoby, employing sixty-five hands, signed the scale of prices demanded by the striking shoemakers, and work was resumed on the 3d. This leaves but three factories closed.

THE London Socialists, Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, have been committed for trial on the charge of inciting subjects of the Queen to riot.

THE strike at the Old Dominion Iron & Nail works in Lynchburg, Va., has been amicably adjusted by the committees of the Knights of Labor and the stockholders. The men went to work on the 3d at the old wages. FIRE was discovered on the 3d in the

second level of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company's Hickory Ridge slope, at Shamokin, Pa., and it was still burning. The loss can not be estimated. The miners all escaped.

THE striking weavers at Mancherter, N. H., received a telegram from the National Assembly, Knights of Labor, at Philadelphia, on the 3d, saying that the order could not assist them. About three thousand two hundred looms are running.

F. W. NICKERSON & Co., of Boston, importers. West India traders and commission merchants, have failed. V. P. SNYDER, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, issued a call upon the

National banks on the 3d for a report of their condition at the close of business on the first day of March, 1886. A WALL fell at Philadelphia on the 4th and killed Daniel Quinn. Several others were injured.

A GREAT many Chinese are leaving San Francisco for Texas and other more Eastern States THE season's schedule was fixed up at the session of the National Base-Ball

League on the 4th. Goodbody's tobacco factory in Tullanore, Ireland, burned on the 4th with a loss of \$400,000.

THE French Chamber of Deputies rejected the motion for the immediate expulsion of the French Princes. PROCEEDINGS looking to the disbar

ment of ex-Judge Small, of Milwaukee, Wis., have been begun in the Circuit Court of that city. GLADSTONE failed to fall into the trap set for him by the Tories, and the Holman

motion in the House of Commons was withdrawn. GOVERNOR IRELAND of Texas has revoked the extradition warrant in the case of J. B. Beloradsky, wanted at Chicago for embezzlement.

E. H. McPHERSON, ex-colonel in the United States army and a noted Indian fighter, committed suicide at Evansville, Ind., on the 4th, with morphine. SAMUEL NEWTON was shot to death on

the 5th, at Sans Bois, I. T., for the murder of his wife. He made a full confession. THERE were lively times on the 4th mong street-car men in New York. The strikers managed to prevent the running of cars despite the efforts of the police.

THE Iowa House of Representatives decided on the 4th, by a vote of 51 to 49, to have a special committee appointed to hear charges against Judge Hays with a view to his impeachment.

GENERAL GROSVENOR, of Ohio, president of the National League, has called a meeting of the National Council, to be held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 27, at ten o'clock

ANNA A. COOLIDGE, who has been indicted at Boston for conspiracy in the Mellen case, will come before the Supreme Court in a few days, and will then plead to the charge against her. It is understood that a final disposition of the case will then be made.

JACOB H. DIMMOCK, of Port Jervis, N. Y. has been appointed postage stamp agent at New York to succeed Major J. B. Tassett. The place is worth \$25,000 per annum. PARNELL and his followers will support Mr. Gladstone in the debate with the Conservatives on the civil service esti-

THE street-car strike at New York ended on the 5th in a complete victory for the strikers. ZUKERTORT won the thirteenth game in

the chess series on the night of the 5th at New Orleans. FIRE at Montgomery, Ala., on the 5th destroyed 3,500 bales of cotton and caused

a loss of \$150,900. PRINCE ALEXANDER has ordered the demobilization of the Bulgarian army. THE Southern Pacific Railway Company

has made a heavy cut in passenger rates from Texas points to San Francisco

An American has created a sensation in Ireland by bringing suit to dispossess the holder of the Kilkenny estates. FRANK COCKE, station agent at Scott's

Station, Ala., was brutally murdered on the 5th by unknown parties. EIGHT of the Hyde Park, (London,) rioters have been sentenced to penal ser-

vitude for terms ranging from one to five WILLIAM CARVER, who was serving a life sentence for murder in the Indiana

penitentiary, has been pardoned. FRANCE has protested to the Porte against allowing Roumelia to impose additional duties at the frontier upon French goods which have already paid a customs

JAMES T. HOLLAND, on trial at New York for the killing of Tom Davis, the sawdust swindler, was acquitted by the jury on the

JOHN BARRINGTON, an insane patient at the Allegheny City (Pa.) Home, jumped from a third-story window on the 5th and | sul and the local authorities.

was killed. A CRANK created consternation on the shouting, "Vive L'Anarchie."

JESSE BILLINGS, a prominent farmer the 5th of forgery and will go to State's roadmen all along the system. prison for two years.

THE collections from internal revenue during the first seven months of the year the 7th by shooting himself through the ending June 30, 1886, amount to \$48,878,117, which is \$1,535,157 more than the collections during the corresponding period of last

It is authoritatively stated that Gladconsulted Parnell in regard to home rule. | derers of Europeans.

During the month of February the Secetary of the Treasury purchased 1,450,000 ounces of silver for coinage into standard dollars, being about 500,000 less than the

usual monthly purchases. During the trial, on the 5th, of John 8 Dyder, jr., partner of the firm of Eckersdorff & Co., for forgery, at Montreal, Can., Colonel Dyder, the father of the ac-

cured, fell-dead in the witness box. POUNDMAKER and eleven other braves vere liberated from the penitentiary at palium from Pope Leo to Archbishop Cor-Stoney Mountain, N. W. T., on the 4th. They have gone West to their homes in charge of Father Lacombe.

THE lighthouse on Sand Point, Escanaba, Mich., was destroyed by fire on the 5th. Mrs. Mary G. Terry, light-keeper, perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace. Robbery is suggested, as Mrs. Terry was a woman of means and lived alone.

ABOUT three o'clock on the morning of the 5th 125 Chinese at work as wood-choppers and grubbers near Mount Tabor, three miles east of Portland, Ore., were driven out by a mob of between sixty and eighty whites, most of them masked, and marched to the ferry, whence they were conveyed

to Portland. THE business failures during the seven days ended the 5th number for the United States 207, for Canada 39, total 246, against 248 last week and 286 the week previous. BISMARCK, who expected to attend the

afternoon session of the Reichstag on the

5th, was compelled to remain home by a severe attack of muscular rheumatism in the chest and shoulders. CLARENCE GRAY, alias Ishmaen Collins, was executed at Winnemucca, Nev., on the 5th for the murder of R. H. Scott at Para-

dise, on Christmas evening, 1884.

XLIXTH CONGRESS. In the Senate on the 1st a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the Senate. The minority report of committee relating to the district attorney of Alabama was made and the Senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened a message from the President stating his position in the matter of suspensions from office was read. Mr. Edmunds took occasion to make a brief speech, and had a tilt with Mr. Harris. An executive session ended the wraugling......In the House among the bills introduced under call of States was one to repeal the patent laws, for a government building at Dening, N. M.; to repeal the internal revenue laws. o repeal the internal revenue laws; to reate a department of industry and to admit certair Canadian products free of luty. Mr. Brumm tried to have a memo rial for the impeachment of Secretary Manning printed in the Record, but failed to get unanimous consent. Debate on the

Mexican pension bill concluded the session. In the Senate on the 2d a petition was presented from Government employes for compensation for over-time put in since the Eight-Hour law passed. An amendment was reported to the bill increasing pensions.

Debate on the Education bill concluded the session.....In the House a bill was reported extending the time for flling pension arrear-age claims. The Consular and D iplomatic Appropriation bill was reported. Mr. Bland gave notice of his intention to insist on the expedition of business until the Silver bill could be reached. The Pension Appropriation bill was debated the balance of the day. In the Senate on the 3d three messages from the President were laid before the Senate. A petition was presented from citizens of New Jersey for National legislation for protection of young girls Also petitions o New York savings banks for a suspension of silver colunge. A resolution was adopted calling on Senators to report the names of their private secretaries. The Educational bill was then taken up and debated..... In the House among bills report of from committees was one by Mr. Hatch to establish agricuitural experiment stations. periment stations A resolution was re-ported for an investigation of the Pension Department. The Pension Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole. The Army Appropriation bill was

In the Senate on the 4th the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners was laid before the Senate. A number of memerials were presented, but none of particular interest. A bill passed accepting from Mrs. Grant and W. H. Vanderbilt the adopted.... In the House the minority com-mittee report against incorporating the At-lantic and Pacific ship railroad was pre-sented. Bills were passed for a public build-ing at Savannah, Ga., and increasing the allowance for Peoria to \$275,000 The House refused to lay aside the Pensions Appropria-tion bill, which was debated during the rest of the session.

In the Senate on the 5th a petition for Government action in behalf of American pork in Germany was presented. A resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information concerning the Dolphin and other vessels. The Education bill was then taken up, and, after the adoption of several amendments, passed. Mr. Edmunds' resolution expressing the sense of the Sen-ate on the Dustin case was called up and adopted. Two appropriation bills were re-ceived from the House and referred.....In the House the Urgent Deficiency bill was discussed at length in committee of the whole and passed by the House. The private calendar was then taken up, and in the evening fifteen pension bills were passed.

LATE NEWS ITEMS. IMMEDIATELY upon assembling on the 6th the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and after several speeches had been made on the silver question the committee rose and the House adjourned.... ... The Senate was not

in session. GENERAL STURGIS is being urged by his riends for promotion to be Major-General. DIRECT telephone connection has been stablished between Washington and New

York. QUEEN-REGENT CHRISTINA of Spain has pardoned the Duke of Seville who was reently imprisoned for insulting her. THE total amount appropriated by the

Naval bill as referred to the committee on naval affairs is \$13,685,000. LORD ROSEBERY, the British Foreign Secretary, has consented to make room for a number of Turkish officers in the Egyptian army, displacing British officers. LABOR COMMISSIONER KOCHTITZKY Of

dissouri is "surprised and pained" at the strike on the Gould system. TRINIDAD ALVAREZ was killed and Senor

Paradez was fatally wounded in a duel at Chihuahua, Mexico, on the 7th. A MASS-MEETING of Mormon women asprotest against federal interference with

A CONFERENCE at Berlin has been proposed by the Russian Government to fix the terms of Bulgarian unity. GOVERNMENT suits against the Bell Tele-

phone Company are expected to be begun this week, probably at Columbus, O. THE Cuban bandit, Juan Gonzalez Cristobal Diaz, with several aliases, was killed on the 6th by the civil guard stationed at

Majuae. THE Department of State has received information that affairs are quiet on the Samoan Islands, and that the recent report of an attempt on the part of Germany to seize the islands arose from a purely priwate controversy between the German Con-

THE word of command was given on the morning of the 6th, and nearly five Paris bourse on the 5th by firing a revol- hundred employes of the Missouri Pacific ver and throwing a bottle containing au shops in St. Louis quit work. The order explosive on the floor, at the same time also called out the shop hands at all other points where shops of the Gould system are located. It was said that on the 8th near Washington, Ind., was convicted on the command would be made to include

C. H. CAPELLO, a cigar manufacturer fifty-four years old, committed suicide on other public purposes. heart at Evansville, Ind.

COMMISSIONER BERNARD has proclaimed tures by Henry Ward Beecher and Prof. the permanent supexation of Burmah John Fiske in April. Prof. Fiske's lecunder the sovereignty of Queen Victoria, tures will be illustrated war subjects. It is authoritatively stated that Glad-stone has neither directly or indirectly torious rebel leaders, Dacoits and mur- ly improving.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Arbor Day, April 16, 1886. The object of this communication is to give notice that April 16, 1881, has Leen selected and set apart, by the State Superintendent of Public Schools, as Arbor Day for the State of Missouri; and, if possible, to secure the cooperation of the teachers, the calidren, and the people, in an endeavor to adorn and beautify their school grounds, by assembling together on that day at their various school houses and devoting a few hours to thework of tree-planting.

The grounds around many of our school buildings are treeless, while the others are

The grounds around many of our school buildings are treeless, while the others are greatly lacking in what might be easily and readily supplied; all this can be remedied by a few hours' work, and the time thus applied will not be wasted, for it will cultivate a taste in the children for the beautiful. If this subject is properly presented by the teachers and patrons, every child will desire to do something that may prove beneficial in the ornamentation of the grounds; and this accomplished, each will feel hi duty bound to protect the same from injury.

Some may argue that this will all prove futile as the teachers employed will not futile, as the teachers employed will not make it their business to watch after the grounds and protect them from injury. Such persons are not competent to instruct and govern children, and should not be em-ployed; for nothing more clearly demon-strates the influence of the teacher over those under his charge, than the condition of the fencing, outhouses, trees and shrub-bery on the school grounds. The teacher who has no taste in this direction is unlit to be placed in charge of children. Without discussing the subject at length—believing that all can see the benefit to be derived from such a movement—a plan of procedure will be outlined for all who desire to encourage the enterprise and assist in carrying into execution, viz.:

I. Select the trees to be planted, dig them several days beforehand so as to have them ready, wrap the roots with wet straw or leaves to keep them moist; bind nicely with a cord, and bury in a moist place and let them remain until you are ready to set them in place. 2. Select nice, straight, smooth trees from an inch to two inches in diameter; trim them up seven feet high, and top them at that height; if any limbs are left

on the trees, these should be clipped eight or ten inches from the trunk.

3. The best trees to select are the following, in the order named: Linn, Ash, Boxelder, Elm, Hard Maple, Sycamore, Pecan, Walnut and Soft Maple.

4. Gall the meeting to order promptly at 1.35 p. in., April 16, and devote one hour to "Literary Expresses," which may consist of "Literary Expresses," which may consist of "Literary Exercises," which may consist of declamations, orations, essays, poems, his-torical sketches of noted trees mentioned in connection with our nation's history. Each exercise should have direct reference to the work in hand. If the school is not in session, call a meeting about the first of April, at the school house, and appoint a committee to arrange a programme for the oc

casion.

5. Select some suitable person as fore-man; let him have the planning, platting and general oversight in the planting of the trees. A space should be left at center of each side of grounds. Plant the trees about eight feet from the fence, and do not put them nearer to the house than twenty feet 6. After the planting has been completed the trees should be protected by something to keep the stock off, if the site is not fenced. Place straw, leaves or trash around the trees to keep them moist about the roots during the coming summer.
7. Each school will please notify the county commissioner what was done on this day, especially the number of trees planted, as my next annual report will embody this item, and they are the only parties who can furnish the desired information.

8 If the school grounds are not inclosed by a fence, an effort should be made to have the annual meeting provide for the same by giving due notice and voting a levy for that Hoping that all may aid in this movement. and thereby improve the appearance of the houses and grounds used for educational

purposes throughout our State. I remain, Most respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. E. COLEMAN.

Miscellaneous Items. The Supreme Court has affirmed the contion of Laff Wilson of Lafavett

ty, of murder and sentenced him to be hanged April 2. William Bradly, employed on the steamboat Pearl, at St. Louis, slipped on an icy plank a few days ago, fell into the river and was drowned. Bradly was twenty-

eight years old and single. The Board of Alderman of Sedalia at a recent session unanimously adopted an ordinance submitting to a vote of the people at a special election, to be held on the 22d instant, a proposition to incorporate the city under the charter provided by

statute organizing and governing cities of the third class. Mrs. Agnes Lehman, a German printer's wife in St. Louis, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting herself with a revolver. No valid reason seemed to exist

for the act. Fred. W. Thies committed suicide in St.

Louis a few evenings since by blowing his brains out. James W. Talbott, one of Missouri's oldest pioneers, died recently at his home in Easton, Buchanan County He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 10, 1796, and grew to manhood in Carroll County, Ky. He came to Missouri in 1816, remaining until after the admission of the State, in 1821, and while here he was employed largely in surveying public lands. Returning to Kentucky he married the daughter of Rev. George Strother, an eminent divine of the M. E. Church South. By her he had eight children. In November. 1843, Mr. Talbott came back to Missouri,

settling in Buchanan County, near San Jacob Hunt, of Odessa, Lafayette County, has recently lost five head of thoroughbred cattle from hydrophobia, and others of his fine herd show symptoms of the malady. A supersedeas has been granted in the case of Jack Hayes, under sentence of death in St. Louis, by the United States

Supreme Court, and he has a new lease of Adolphus Busch, the noted brewer of St Louis, has gone to California with his family and a large party of friends, to celebrate his silver wedding at Los Angeles. He has nineteen children, and

ranks as a millionaire. The St. Joseph City Council has accepted the proposition of the St. Joseph Electric

Light Company to light the city with elec-The law requires that after September 1, 886, applicants for teachers' certificates must pass examinations in physiology and bygiene. All certificates issued prior to that date are valid until they expire by limitation; and persons holding certificates, the time on which extends beyond September 1, 1886, are not required to be examined in such subject; only those who make application for certificates after sembled at Salt Lake City on the 7th, to September 1, 1886, can be required to pass in this subject. This is not an ex post

facto requirement. Lent begins March 10. A warrant was sworn out in Sedalia a few days ago for A. Q. Cameron by Pearl Parker, of Carthage, who accuses him of defrauding him out of sixty-five dollars on a bogus draft. Through the assistance of friends, Cameron paid the claim and was

set free. Cameron claims that the whole affair was a mistake. A large number of ladies, all from Clay township, and principally from Wellington, appeared before the Lafavette County Court a few days ago and remonstrated against the granting of further saloon

license in that place. The court is in a di-The St. Louis cable road will soon be running.

During the month of February there were 129 , risoners committed to the St. Louis jail, and on March 1 there were 206 with the evidence and reasons for his acprisoners on hand. It cost \$2,289.97 to run tions. This statute passed when Con-The County Court of Pettis County has

rooms in the new Court-house building to be set apart for political conventions and The St. Louis Grant Monument fund is to be worked up by a series of popular lecTHE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Message to the Senate Upon a Much Mooted Subject.

The President Defines His Understanding of the Nature of Correspondence Received by Him in Relation to Appointments and Removals.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- President Cleveland, in his message to the Senate respecting the question of access to papers bearing on nominations, states the ground that the papers regarding suspension are not official, and says for that reason he has refused to furnish the information "against the transmission of such papers and documents." The President says: "I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney-General, or any other head of a department, is the servant of the President. and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the Executive, but because I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action, purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience and remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety. Even the committee, report," the President appears to concede that there may be with the President or in the departments papers and documents which, on account of their unofficial character, are not subject to the inspection of Congress. A reference in the report to instances where the House of Representatives ought not to succeed in a call for the production of papers, is immediately followed by this statement. 'The committee feels authorized to state, after a careful research, that within the foregoing there is scarcely in the history of this Government until now any instance of a refusal by a head of department or even of the President himself to communicate official facts, and information as distinguished from prirate and unofficial papers, motions, views, reasons and opinions to either House of Congress when unconditionally demanded.' To which of the classes thus recognized do the papers and documents belong that are now the objects of the Senate's quest? They consist of letters and representations addressed to the Executive, or intended for his inspection. They are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation, or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, or in the light of other facts, so worthless that they have not een given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate. Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit | which distinctly permits suspensions by to theirs, at the risk of being charged with | the President, in his discretion, and carenaking a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented, but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same, whether they are kept in the Executive mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of

transmutation in departmental custody. nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of Senatorial duty, it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional. statutory, or other requirements, making

them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive. "It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion, and I am prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more apon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute, and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States, than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of Senators or ignoring their representations, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates, and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified

politically with the majority in the Sen-"While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate, to the papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way, save through the judicial process of trial on impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of federal

officers. I believe the power to remove suspend such officials is vested the President alone the Constitution which in express terms provides that the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America and that

he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." "I think it will be found," the President continues, "that in the subsequent discussions of this question, there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending to, in some way, curtail this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement Constitution by such legislation The first enactment of this description passed under a was partisanship politica culminated bitterness which

the President's impeachment. This law provided that the Federal officials to which it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office, or when incapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and within ten days after the next meeting of the Senate it should be the duty of the President to report to the Senate such suspension gress was overwhemingly and bitopposed politically to the President, and may be regarded decided against allowing one of the large as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by Congress in order to determine the Executive to the Legislative will, to furnish itself for that purpose, instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invention of any leads to better government for the peopretended constitutional right. The law which thus found its way to our statute books, needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation it would justify the present course of the Senate and command obedience of the Executive to its demands. It may, however, be remarked | Canada.

in passing, that under this law the President had the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his acts his reasons therefor, instead of being

excluded from explanation or judged by papers found in the departments "Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of a President, in political accord with both branches of Congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the Senate were entirely defeated, and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the causes of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability or disqualification, expressly permitted, such suspension by the President in his discretion, and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate the evidence and reasons for his actions

"With these modifications, and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentives to captious obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of executive discretion, and yet the great General and patriotic citizen who on the 4th of March, 1869; assumed the duties of chief Executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful extremes of the law of were on the 5th day 1867 April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust and apprehensive of injury to the public service in the continued operation of these statutes, even in their modified form, in his first message to Congress advised their repeal on account of their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency, in this language: It may be well to mention here the embarrassments possible to arise from leaving on the statute books the so-called Tenure of Office act, to earnestly recommend their repeal? It could not repeal? have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution when providing that appointments made by the President should receive the consent of the Senate, that the Senate should have the power to retain in office persons placed there by Federal appointment against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with a faithful and efficient administration of the Government. What faith can an executive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has sus-pended for reason? How will such officials be likely to serve an administration which they know does not trust them?

"I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has been since complied with. If it has not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character. And so it happens that after an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous disuetude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. "The constitutionality of the law is by

provisions of the repealed law, which re- nothing is heard from Governor Brown quired specific cause for suspension as part of the report to the Senate 'of evidence and reasons' be now in effect applied to the present Executive, instead of the law afterward passed and unrepealed, fully omits the requirement that evidence and reasons for his action in the shall be reported the Senate. The requests and demands which, by the score, have for nearly three months been presented to the different Departments of the Government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion They assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom

have so lately received the sacred trust "To the end that the service may be imscrutiny of the persons submitted to them for confirmation. I shall continue, as I have thus far done to furnish at the request of the confirming body all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when proposed to fill vacancies and to take the places of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to demand the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its de-termination. I can not believe that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of the re-

spective duties within their defined "Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the Constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the Executive branch of the Government, it should not be divided, nor the discretion which it involved relinquished.

"It has been claimed that the present

Executive, having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended officer as injuries his character, and, therefore, the Senate should review the cause for his vindication. I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in the purpose political affiliation with the appointing power, and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration, it is to be that there be a defense against unjust suspensions in the justice of the Executive. Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of executive power, has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare

would be improved thereby. "The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. "There are no grounds for the allega-

tions that a fear of being found false to my professions, influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointees conned upon the avowal that suspen sions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me in going on in the way I am convinced

enty-five thousand cords of wood per subject, and the debate is likely to be year, some of which is imported from interesting.

ple."

THE BIG STRIKE.

The Knights of Labor On the Southwest ern Gould System Inaugurate a Big but Orderly Strike to Bring About a Settle ment of the Texas Pacific Trouble.

St. Louis, March 7 .- Between ten and

eleven o'clock yesterday morning the

Knights of Labor began the general strike

along the five lines of the Gould system of railroads, which they claim will end only in the granting of their demands by railroad officials, or the suspension of work by 13,000 men and the stoppage of every wheel on the Southwestern system of railways within four days. Five thousand of the railway employes are now out, 4,000 more will be called out Monday if the companies involved make no proposition by that time to the Knights for an adjustment of their grievances, and the 4,000 remaining employes of the roads who are directly concerned in their mechanical operation, but who are not Knights of Labor, will be forced to join the strike, it is expected, by the force of the tremendous pressure brought upon them by their organized brethren. This appearance of the situation can be changed in a day by ex-Governors J. C. Brown and Lionel A. Sheldon, receivers of the Texas Pacific, with an order reinstating in his former position C. A. Hall, late foreman of the wood-workers in the Texas Pacific car shops at Marshall, whose discharge for attending a Knights of Labor meeting caused the strike, and in whose case the Knights intend to make a second test of their strength on the Gould lines. The strike on the four roads connected with the Texas Pacific was ordered yesteaday by Chairman Martin Irons and his executive committee in session in Marshall, and was intended to bring out only the shopmen and local switchmen. Fifteen hundred of these received the order before noon and left their work, St. Louis, Sedalia, Little Rock and DeSoto turning out the largest bodies of men. All of them left their stations quietly and have been employed since principally in holding

meetings and initiating new members. J. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is on his way to St. Louis from Scranton, Pa., and A. A. Talmage, general manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, who has been away from the city on a vacation, is expected

THE STRIKE IN ST. LOUIS. The programme the Knights of Labor have determined upon has been communicated to only a few of the most prominent members of the order in St. Louis, the remainder knowing generally that it is to "stop every wheel on the Gould system" if C. A. Hall is not given back his position in the car shops at Marshall. The details of the plan of the executive committee were given to a reporter last evening by one of the Euterpe Hall speakers. "The executive committee," said he, "is pretty certain that Governor Brown will yield when he sees that the Knights are determined, and will call upon them for a conference by Monday. There are now 5,000 men out altogether, but the committee has not ordered out its switchmen, yardmen or brakemen, no means admitted. But why should the | who number about four thousand. If

> roads in the system, which are inconvenienced by the strike, to confer with the committee as soon as possible and arrange the difficulty." "Where would this conference be

Monday these will be ordered out. Then

will come the engineers, firemen and con-

ductors. They don't belong to us, but

we can bring them out. But we think

that the strike has gone far enough now

to show the Texas Pacific receivers what

they have to deal with, and it is likely

that they will be asked by four other

"At Dallas, probably." "How would the strike be declared at an end?" "Just as it was declared begun. If the executive committee receives a satisfactory proposition from Governor Brown and accedes to it, an order will be issued announcing to the men that the Knights of Labor have won another victory, and that

held?"

proved, the Senate is invited to the fullest | the strike is off. This will be followed by a resumption of work all along the The Knights of Labor have made it a point of honor that during one of their strikes property, both private and corpo-ration, shall be protected. Yesterday afternoon a committee from the strikers, just after the men had abandoned work at the shops, waited upon Master Mechanic Bartlett and Master Carpenter Hodge and offered to station watchmen over the railroad property in the yards and shops during the continuance of the strike. The offer was accepted, and the Knights placed nine men on guard over each of the five departments of the shops, who will keep alternate watches of eight hours, with three men in a watch, until the strike is

over. These men will be paid from the District Assembly treasury. Although the Gould lines may not be able to carry a pound of freight over their rails if the strike is made comprehensive, the United States mails will not be delayed, and the trains carrying them will not only be allowed to run, but will' be operated with the strikers' assistance. "We are making no war on the people, and we know too much to interfere with the mails," said a striking knight yesterday. "If the strike stops the trains we will either have knights detached to run the mail trains or hire other men-I don't know which the executive committee considers the better plan. We're sorry for the merchants whose freight is being delayed, but we can't help that. Being

put to trouble and expense by the strike, they become our allies and hope to see us get what we ask." The Knights at Sedalia, Hannibal, Kansas City, DeSota and other points in Missouri, at Argenta, Ark., Dallas, and Palestine, Tex., were also ordered out and promptly responded, in every instance in an orderly and quiet manner, but all expressing a determination to remain out until the Texas Pacific trouble is settled. No passenger or mail trains are molested or in any way delayed, and the men will see in every case that the railway property is protected from any aggressive

element from outside their ranks. The President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The President's reception next Tuesday night to Congress, the diplomatic corps, the army and navy, the judiciary and the gentlemen of the press, will undoubtedly be the grandest event and the biggest crush of the winter. This reception, the third and last of its kind, will mark the end of

the present social season. Miss Cleveland has held her last public reception, but will continue to be at home to her friends one or two days each week. The ladies of the Cabinet will not hold any receptions during Leat.

A Lively Time Predicted. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Indications point to a lively time in the Se

week. Mr. Edmunds' report on the refusal of the Attorney-General to send to the Senate copies of the papers called for by the Senate resolution is on the calendar as unfinished business, and is expected to come up to-day and occupy pretty much of the time of the Senate during the coming week, although Mr. Edmunds says it can be disposed of in two or three days. Quite a number of Senators on both sides of the chamber -Rockland (Me.) lime kilns use sev- have announced a desire to speak on the